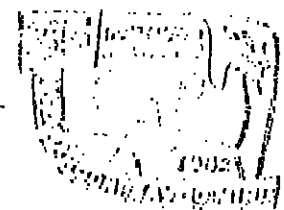


# SPORTS



## 35th Peace Race

May 9 will start the 35th Peace Race rolling from Prague via Warsaw all the way to Berlin.

France, Italy, Romania, the Soviet Union, Morocco, Mongolia, Finland, Yugoslavia, Holland and the hosts, Czechoslovakia, the

Juan Mischchenko, from Kutyshov, has won the annually five-day Sochi race, which drew all top Soviet cyclists, among them six 1980 Olympics champions. The winner clocked 17 hr 11 min 39 sec, ahead of Olympic champion Sergei Sukhoruchonkov and Viktor Demidenko, both from Kutyshov.

Six-days world champion Galina Tanyova, from Leningrad, won a 60 km road race in a nationwide cycling competition in Perghona, ahead of her long-standing rival Nadezhda Kibardina, from Naberezhnyy Chelny. Kibardina triumphed in a 67

GDR and Poland have already confirmed their taking part. The race will start off with a 5.7 km time trial in Prague, to be followed by the first 184 km stage, Prague—Hradec-Kralove and by another three across Czechoslovakia.

As before, the race was used as an elimination trial to select a team for the Peace Race. All three award winners, plus Anatoly Yarkin, also from Kutyshov, and winners of the two past Peace Races, Yuri Barinov, from Gorki, and Shakhit Zagreldinov, from Tashkent, were selected for the national side.

km lunch race in the mountains. Yekaterina Starikova from the Russian Federation dashed a 40 km circuit course in 1 hr 00.53 sec, while many-time world champion Raisa Obodovskaya, from the Ukraine, won a 50 km time trial.

### Belyavsky sets a record

Ivov Grandmaster Alexander Belyavsky has come out on top of the International Bosna-82 chess tournament in Sarajevo, defeating Yugoslav Grandmaster Bojan Kuric in the closing 15th round. The winner tallied 12.5 points, a record winning total since the event was launched back in 1957.

### Preparations for Mt Everest assault under way

Familiarization with the trail is how they call the current stage in preparation for the first ever Soviet assault of the world's top summit, Mt Everest (8,848 m). A group led by Eduard Myslovsky struck, despite bad weather, Camp-2 at a height of 7,350 m, which will be used in the future.

The Camp-2 group has returned to the Base Camp, 5,350 m high up in the mountains, to prima for a new ascent.

For reasons of convenience the expedition has broken up into three groups of four men each and one five-man group. They will scale the summit independently, but have joined forces in preparing for the ascent along a completely new route.

### Lendl continues on his winning trail

Czechoslovak tennis player Ivan Lendl has won a Grand Prix tournament in Frankfurt on the Main, taking just over an hour to beat top Australian contender Peter McNamara, 6-2, 6-2, in the final.

Of the eight tournaments the Prague player has entered this year he won seven. Significantly, Lendl went down only once in the 61 matches he has played since last September.



The Soviet expedition on the move from Kaimandui, the Nepalese capital, to its base camp.

### We hope to make the final

We'll have to work quite a lot yet to do well at the forthcoming world championship, stressed Spanish football side manager José Emilio Santa Maria. Home support is our one great advantage over the other teams, and we want to use it, he added.

The hosts won the two previous championships in the FRG and Argentina, he stressed, and we'll do our level best to follow suit.

Spain was not totally successful in the earlier championships, though on five occasions it entered the finals and came fourth in 1950.

At 33 Santa Maria has a lot of playing experience: he appeared 46 times for the Uruguayan national side and later played 10 times for Spain after acquiring Spanish citizenship; for nine years he was with Madrid Real.

We have good players capable of gaining us the world title—all they need is a serious attitude to the game, he says. Aggression is a crucial element of modern football, he stressed, and one lacking it as well as technical proficiency cannot be successful. I believe that Yugoslavia and us could qualify in our group, but I won't venture to predict a future title—though we have chances of making the final, he emphasized.

### Auli's fastest skis

Thrice world title holder Berit Auli, Norway, has tallied 134 points to capture the women's cross-country skiing World Cup, followed by competitor Brit Peterson, 125, and Czechoslovak Kveta Jerlova, 113 points. Olympic champion Raisa Smetanina, USSR, won the cup last year.



Sergei Makarov, one of the Soviet national team's best skiers, and his teammates are now busy preparing for the world hockey championship beginning April 15 in Finland. Also taking part in the championship are teams from Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Finland, the USA, Canada, West Germany and Italy.



In the first Cup Holders Cup semifinals leg Thilist Dynamo set down to Liege Standard from Belgium, 1-0. Despite this setback Dynamo, last year's cup winner, is bent on winning the world match due April 21. Football experts think this is not impossible as the past match was far from Dynamo's best.

### Youth soccer European Cup soon

The USSR under-18 squad will face the FRG, Ireland and Austria in their elimination group of the European championship due on May 21-30 in Finland. Altogether 16 countries will clash in four elimination groups.

### Asian Games in the offing

Around 6,000 athletes from nearly 30 nations will enter the 9th Asian Games opening in Delhi this November. India, which sponsored and hosted the first such event, will field 400 contenders.

Work is in full swing on 17 stadiums and other sporting facilities as well as on ten five-star hotels to accommodate the numerous visitors. B. Singh, chairman of the special organizing committee of the Asia-82 Games, told a press conference that all sports projects would come into service ahead of schedule.

### Japan's Olympic Committee elects first woman member

For the first time in its 73-year history the Olympic Committee in Japan admitted a woman member. Kikoko Ono, who is on the board of the Japanese Association of Amateur Sports, was unanimously elected as the Association's representative on the Committee. K. Ono, who used to be a Japanese gymnast in the past, took part in the Olympic Games in Rome in 1960 and in Tokyo in 1964 as a member of the national team. She won a gold medal in Tokyo. Her husband, Takashi Ono, was also a gymnast in his youth who won a gold medal.

K. Ono, who is 48, is mother of five—two boys and three girls. She is active in a number of athletic organizations in Japan in which she champions the cause of gymnastics for young women.

### HOLLAND

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## INFORMATION

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● Demonstration in Glasgow (Great Britain). ● Columns of demonstrators in the streets of Duisburg (FRG).



Telephoto UPI-TASS

## EASTER PEACE MARCHES

Bonn, West Germany is the scene of peace marches protesting against the conversion of Western Europe into an arena for American military adventures.

Unlike the peace offensive in October last year when more than 300 thousand West Germans converged on Bonn from all over the country, West Germany now is divided into zones of peace offensive. In each zone columns of demonstrators have been marching from different directions covering dozens of kilometers.

Following rallies and being joined by thousands of new demonstrators on the way, they are moving either towards areas where American nuclear missiles are concentrated or towards major cities.

### FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## THE NEWSPAPER 'PRAVDA' ON MILITARY STIR IN BRITAIN

The debate which was held in the British parliament recently has shown once again that the present Conservative government, directing the country's foreign policy into the channel of anti-Sovietism, of the heightening of East-West tension and of pursuit for Britain's imperial greatness which has irretrievably gone into the past, more and more clearly loses the ability to estimate in a realistic way the international situation taking shape, and shows an amazing heedlessness to the first demands of the peoples of the developing countries. Arkady Maslennikov writes in PRAVDA. This has vividly manifested itself, in particular, in Britain's stubborn refusal to implement the UN resolution on the decolonization of territories governed by her in the south Atlantic and in the deliberate delay of negotiations on these matters with Argentina.

Such an imperial approach also manifests itself during the search for a way out of the situation, the author states. He points out that the military-diplomatic stir is being accompanied by a noisy chauvinistic campaign in the right-wing British press and with the publication of every kind of "public opinion polls" which are designed to prove that a majority of the British people allegedly support the course towards military confrontation with Argentina.

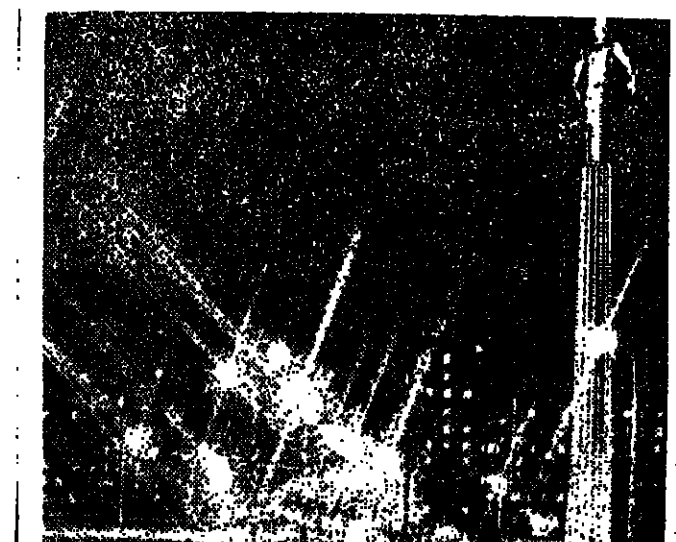
Many British commentators write that London's actions are aimed at putting pressure not only on the Argentinians themselves but also on Britain's allies for the North Atlantic Treaty, on the USA in the first place, and to win their support, the author states.

The secret military-political cooperation between London and Washington is virtually in full progress already now. British newspapers write that the British armed forces widely use the US military base on Ascension Island in the south Atlantic as a transshipment base and as a staging area for the start of military operations against Argentina. The movement of Argentine armed forces is being recorded in detail by US spy satellites, and the data obtained are regularly given to the British Ministry of Defense.

All this gives still more dangerous and ominous outlines to the present conflict in the South Atlantic, the correspondent sums up. The contours of a large-scale conflict, between one of the developing countries of South America and the global strategic interests of the imperialist powers—their for the aggressive bloc of NATO—are beginning to show.

Nuclear-Free North", "No to Reagan's Zero Option" and "No to American Nuclear Missiles in Europe".

(Continued on page 2)



Yuri Gagarin Square in Moscow. Photo by Mikhail Belyavsky

### FACTS and EVENTS

● The resignation has been announced of Social Democrat Anfer Huber, the West German Minister for Youth, Family and Health Affairs. A spokesman for the FRG government said that Federal Chancellor Schmidt has accepted the resignation.

● The Supreme Court of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has condemned to death 12 members of a terrorist group who were arrested earlier this year by security police. One member of the group has been sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, and all his property has been confiscated.

● President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria has offered to mediate in the dispute between Iran and Iraq.

● The French government has approved a bill to send a group of French specialists to join the multinational forces in the Sinai peninsula.

## Arctic Odyssey completed

The team of Soviet polar explorers have left the camp of the drifting scientific station North Pole-22 on a huge flat iceberg three thousand depth soundings and numerous water samples from different depths. For the first time, divers explored the ice cover of the Arctic. Information from artificial earth satellites was received by special apparatus.

The total of about fifteen hundred scientists and specialists had stayed and worked at the North Pole-22 station while it was in operation.

Scientific work in the Arctic is now being continued by the Soviet North Pole-25 station.

to the upper layers of the atmosphere. During the drift the explorers had launched over six thousand radio probes, made three thousand depth soundings and numerous water samples from different depths. For the first time, divers explored the ice cover of the Arctic. Information from artificial earth satellites was received by special apparatus.

The total of about fifteen hundred scientists and specialists had stayed and worked at the North Pole-22 station while it was in operation.

Scientific work in the Arctic is now being continued by the Soviet North Pole-25 station.

## GEOLOGISTS' FLEET

The "Valentin Shashin", the first vessel in a series intended for geological prospecting in the Arctic, will soon be leaving Murmansk. She is equipped with technology allowing to drill deep boreholes to coastal areas.

Such ships became necessary due to the expansion of the prospected area. TASS correspondent was told at the Ministry of the Gas Industry. "Valentin Shashin" is a vessel of the heavy ice class. Her features also include the ability to remain over the borehole even during a six-point storm. The rig on her deck allows prospecting in sea waters as deep as 300 metres.

In addition to drilling vessels, organizations involved in marine development are provided with ships for prospecting, marine construction, transportation and accommodation of personnel. The recently commissioned "Sprut" ship is equipped with a deep water complex, allowing divers to work at considerable depths. They can use manipulators to operate underwater equipment or build pipelines.

## 'SPRING BOUQUET' FOR DALIA KUTKAITE

16-year-old schoolgirl Dalia Kutkaite has won the "Soviet Women" international rhythmic exercises tournament, tallied 38.05 points, ahead of Galina Belogorova and Tatyana Vorotynskaya, all three of them from the national side.

Entrants from Bulgaria, Italy, Cuba, France and the USSR competed for the third "Spring Bouquet" prize yet made of glass at the Kalinin glassworks.

(Continued on page 6)



"Soviet Women" tournament award winners (left to right) Galina Belogorova, Dalia Kutkaite and Tatyana Vorotynskaya. Photo by Andrei Knyazev



## ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

### DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing is left of the material carried in the bulletin of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information".

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week. Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms.

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● People's Book House, Piramashah Manzil, Opp. Kalya Studio, Rajaji Rd., Ahmedabad-380001.  
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● "Kultura", Gennadiou Str., 6 (Academies), Athens.  
● 23, Vasilissa Solias Str., Thessaloniki.  
● Synchroni Epochi, Str. Akademiou 78, Athens (142).  
● Synchroni Epochi, Str. Arifadonou, 7 Thessaloniki.



ISRAELI MASSING TROOPS  
ON LEBANESE BORDER

New York. The Israeli army has completed its preparations to invade Lebanon, according to the ABC TV company. American officials believe the invasion may happen during the next few days. At least two Israeli army divisions are kept at the Lebanese border ready for action. The

number of personnel and military equipment in the troop concentration area show that the Israelis are not going to just strike the Palestinian refugee camps in Southern Lebanon taking instead a massive offensive headed at Beirut.

IRANIS  
UNCOVER ANOTHER PLOT

Teheran. Another plot to overthrow the regime has been uncovered in Iran. In its statement, the Islamic military council notes that one of the conspirators was Sadeq Ghotbzadeh, a former foreign minister. The plotters included elements from monarchic nationalist and other anti-governmental organizations. The statement points out that the

plotters intended to kill Ayatollah Khomeini and to make attempts on the lives of the members of Iran's Supreme Defence Council. The main body of the plotters, including Ghotbzadeh, have been arrested.

Radio Teheran says Ghotbzadeh and his group "sought to prepare a ground for a return to Iran of their Western masters".

## UN RESOLUTION

New York. An urgent meeting of the UN Security Council held on request of a group of African countries adopted a resolution calling upon South Africa to cancel death sentences for J. Lubisi, P. Mashigo and N. Manno. They had been arrested by the South African police on the accusation of taking part in ANC

activities which has been made equivalent by the authorities to "high treason". They have been sentenced to death.

The urgent Security Council meeting was called after the South African Supreme Court had repealed the petition requiring a pardon for the patriots.

## TURKS ARREST FORMER PM

Ankara. Rector-TASS. The former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit was taken to prison for questioning. He has been detained because of the article

he published in Norway. Under the decrees issued by the present regime, the Turks have no right to make statements to foreign nationals or news media.



Drawing by Leonid Bolobrov

## QUOTATION OF THE DAY

"The sifting on West German soil of new American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles threatens the security of our people. No responsible statesman can justify this decision."

O. Lafontaine, member of the Board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, Oberbürgermeister of Saarbrücken

EASTER PEACE  
MARCHES

(Continued from page 1)

Europe". Taking part are tens of thousands of Danes from different political parties, and trade unions, women, youth, religious and other public organizations.

London. "Ban Nuclear Weapons", "Scotland Does Not Want to Become a Nuclear Depot" and "We Oppose the Arms Race" are slogans under which thousands of demonstrators took to the streets of Glasgow in protest against the Conservative government's intention to fit the British nuclear submarine navy with Trident-2, a new system of nuclear weapons. This is the first anti-war march on this scale in Glasgow for a long time.

New York. A massive peace march has taken place in Chicago with more than 25 thousand people protesting against the suicidal course of the Reagan administration to build up the country's nuclear arsenal. Children marched in the first ranks of the demonstration carrying a slogan, "Stop the Arms Race". "Save Mankind From Death".

Ottawa. Another 100-thousand signatures have been gathered by the Canadian Defence Congress under its petition, "Defence of Peace is the Cause for Everyone". The petition, supported by many Canadian public organizations, calls on the Canadian government to resolutely oppose the nuclear missile plans of the Canadian government dangerous for the fates of the world and to contribute to reductions in nuclear armaments and disarmament—the most urgent problem of today.

SCOTT BARNETT  
RAPS CIA

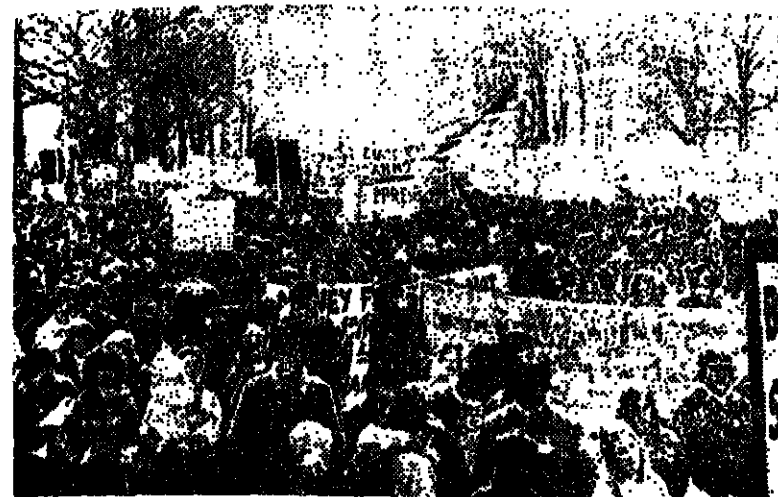
Havana. At least 40 American green berets are fighting against the insurgents in El Salvador, said Scott Barnett, a former CIA employee, in an interview to the Salpina news agency. They operate from secret bases whose location is known to top CIA officials in El Salvador and to some senior officers in the Salvadoran army. In CIA jargon they are "mercenaries" and so one will take responsibility for their deaths. Officially the Department of State knows nothing of their presence in El Salvador.

S. Barnett accused the CIA of sending tonnes of weapons and ammunition to the junta without Congress approval. Over the past two months, Costa Rican planes chartered by the CIA from the LACSA company have been delivering military hardware from Los Angeles to El Salvador.

BETTER DEAL FOR  
GREEK FARMERS

Athens. The government will work to improve the life of the rural population. Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreu of former first ever congress, of former trade unions, at Larissa. This year, he stressed, state expenditure on agriculture will rise by 44 per cent compared to last year, or by 80 per cent if the expenditure of the rural insurance society is taken into account. Credits for rural housing will double, and there will be a 40 per cent decrease in the cost of power used in agriculture.

The government, Papandreu said, plans to "take over" land belonging to "monarchical" landowners and to make it available for use by landless poor peasants on a cooperative basis.



Washington was recently the scene of a demonstration protesting over US involvement in El Salvador and demanding an end to American arms supplies to the ruling junta there.

Telephoto  
ADN-TASS

STATE  
DEPARTMENT  
GOOFS  
IT UP

It appears to be fashionable in Washington to accuse the Soviet Union of involvement in the use of chemical weapons in Indochina and in Afghanistan. To produce one more "weighty" accusation after another is becoming the height of fashion.

The Department of State has been particularly zealous in this respect, publishing a report listing all the Soviet "sins". The godfather responsible for this document is Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

We have every reason to believe that he took particular pleasure in the performance of this duty.

"Ritz", the Indian weekly, recalls that Haig was personally involved in the use of American chemical weapons during the Vietnam and Korean wars.

The UN experts, who visited Pakistan and Thailand, found no evidence to support the allegation levelled against the Soviet Union. "The British newspaper, 'The National Herald', states that all so-called proof that the Soviet Union used chemical agents in Afghanistan and Kampuchea has turned out to be a fabrication to mislead world public opinion.

This could not have been otherwise. Adhering to the 1925 Geneva protocol, this country has neither had resorted to chemical weapons, nor made such weapons available to others.

In its note to the US administration, the Soviet government points out that Washington needs the present anti-Soviet campaign in order to cover up its own crimes in Indochina and "to try and distract public attention from the plans announced by the American administration to produce new types of lethal chemicals on a large scale, i.e. to prepare for a war in which it could use this barbarian means of mass destruction".

Igor DANILIN

FACTS  
and EVENTS

Over the past two years, Burma has built more than 1.7 thousand schools for 300 thousand children. Many new schools have been opened in remote areas.

The idea of linking Sicily to the mainland is again on the cards. Italy has presented to the Parliament a project for an underground tunnel under the straits of Messina. The tunnel is expected to be more than three kilometers long, 40 metres wide and 25 metres high.

The January 31 People's Front, comprising six Guatemalan left-wing organizations, has

REINFORCED  
SLEEPERS

Each year Poland lays 2,600 thousand sleepers made of coniferous timber. It has been established that mechanical causes account for 60 per cent of the destroyed sleepers. On average they have a service life of 15 to 17 years, though some don't last this long. After research into the problem, Polish scientists have suggested that a lignomer lining inserted between the rail and the sleeper would extend the latter's service life to 26 years.

SMOKERS  
BEWARE!

The Japanese firm of Honda has thought up a way of enabling motor-bike riders who are smokers to satisfy their craving for a puff. They have invented a special box containing a supply of cigarettes connected by a pipe to the motorcyclist's helmet. When the latter feels like having a smoke, all he has to do is to press a button which lights a cigarette and inhale through a mouthpiece. Though the innovation worries doctors, the firm is pleased; it expects profits to rise, albeit at the expense of people's health.



Photo from the "Paradise" magazine, Bulgaria

## HOVERCRAFT RACES

Races on rubber hovercraft fitted with 60 hp engines are becoming increasingly popular in Western Europe. Travelling at speeds of up to 100 kph, these hovercraft skim over the surface of water or land at a height of 10 centimetres. Their only drawback is that they are without brakes, and the only way to stop them is to shut off the engine.

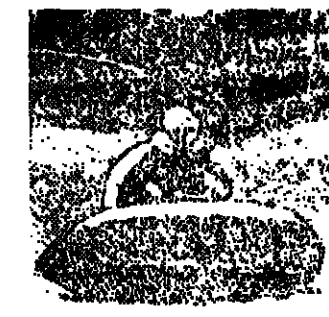


Photo from the West German magazine "Bunte"

SOLAR RADIO  
STATION

The world's first radio station powered by solar energy has gone into operation in Yugoslavia. Built on a mountain top, at a height of 1,412 metres above sea level, it ensures a reliable radio link between all the hotels and tourist centres on the Adriatic coast.

SCOTLAND SHORT  
OF SALMON

The depletion of fish reserves in Scotland is so dramatic that during the first week of the new angling season only seven salmon were caught in the Tweed River. All hopes now of reviving the dwindling salmon stocks rest on the fish farms which are being set up in Scotland. "The Economist" believes that this year alone the farms will produce 1,000 tonnes of salmon.

## OF INTEREST

Posters making allowances for national psychology

Posters informing nature-lovers that to pick flowers in forbidden have been set up along paths in the Swiss Alps. "National psychology" has been taken into account in compiling them. Thus, the poster aimed at the Frenchman reads "Enjoy the mountains but don't destroy the flowers", the poster in the Soviet Union says "Please don't pick the flowers", while the German language poster contains the rather categorical command "Picking flowers prohibited".

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## CZECHOSLOVAK-POLISH SUMMIT

The Czechoslovak-Polish summit has been a major event in the life of the socialist community, a significant contribution to consolidation of friendship and cooperation of the fraternal countries and peoples, writes in PRAVDA Igor Biryukov.

The main theme of the meeting was cooperation. All-round consolidation of links in the sphere of policy, ideology, economics, science, culture, defence of the gains of socialism meets the vital interests of every fraternal country. It is now of a particular importance for people's Poland which is overcoming the crisis and the consequences of an economic boycott which was announced by the US administration and its allies. The Prague meeting reaffirmed most obviously once again the imperialists' designs to push Poland off the socialist path won't materialize.

## WASHINGTON: NO PEACE POLICY

In KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, V. Dogachov discusses the Soviet proposal that NATO and the Warsaw Treaty mutually limit their naval operations.

The Soviet suggestion that combat patrolling by missile submarine be restricted to areas remote from the coast and busy sea routes, would strengthen mutual trust on both sides and would contribute significantly to the maintenance of stability, in which everyone on earth has a stake.

V. Dogachov believes that Washington's refusal to give serious consideration to the new Soviet peace initiatives shows that the American administration is ready to sacrifice the interests of its own security for the sake of an illusory and basically unattainable military superiority.

One cannot but agree with Senator Kennedy who said that the present US administration had a policy for building up armaments, but no policy for peace.

By opposing the interests of worldwide security to its own utilitarian, time-serving, military considerations, Washington is obviously reluctant to commit itself before the international community and would rather have freedom of action to continue the arms race.

INDIRA GANDHI'S INTERVIEW  
TO THE SOVIET JOURNAL

The history of Indian-Soviet friendship is convincing evidence of the value of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between peoples. We believe that this factor is a significant guarantee of peace and stability on earth, said Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India in an interview to the Soviet journal, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet-Indian diplomatic relations.

Indira Gandhi said that now all efforts of the governments of the two countries are directed through diplomatic and state channels at averting a thermonuclear war, at ending the arms race, at attaining full and universal disarmament and at preserving and consolidating world peace.

The peoples of India, she said, will continue to welcome all steps to relax international tension, consolidate trust and stability in the world, taken by the Soviet Union under the leadership of President Brezhnev, the outstanding politician of our time.

## TRUTH FINDS ITS WAY

The US leaders are doing their utmost to prevent a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

But despite all attempts of the United States, the newspaper stresses, noticeable changes in the understanding of and the approach to the Afghan problem are being witnessed on the international scene. The latest example of that was an interview which was given a few days ago to the Pakistani newspaper "Nawa-i-Waqf" by the former governor of the Baluchistan province and tribe chieftain Akbar Khan Bugti.

Touching upon the situation in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Akbar Khan Bugti told the correspondent: The Soviet Union extended the helping hand to Afghanistan at the request of the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan itself. We should not be indifferent at that and should not interfere into internal affairs of that country. To please the Americans we are trying to irritate the Russians.



This squirrel on this was the main highlight of a sports path in Kansas City, Missouri. Photo AP-TASS

## VIEWPOINT

Gennady GERASIMOV

REAGAN'S  
BLUNDER

Perhaps the president slipped up, or failed to express himself clearly. It can happen, or was it all just a misunderstanding?

On April 3, however, the president stated:

— I do not regret what I said.

And this—word for word—is what he said at an important press conference on April 3:

— The truth of the matter is that on balance the Soviet Union does have a definite margin of superiority.

The subject under discussion was the strategic armaments of both sides and with this word of "wisdom" Reagan was explaining that a nuclear build-up had to precede nuclear reductions, having rejected at the same time the idea of a nuclear freeze.

It turned out, however, in the first place, that the presidential word of "wisdom" did not tally with previous declarations made by highly placed officials in Reagan's own administration. Secondly, it produced a negative reaction even in those who were in principle ready to support the statement despite their doubts about its timeliness. Thirdly, it was greeted by wide distrust.

According to previous declarations, "Soviet superiority" was still only on the horizon and provided the USA started to arm itself at all stages, disaster could be avoided. A resolution to this

effect was made by none other than Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger in the latest annual report to Congress. The report explains that the build-up in American nuclear armaments is meant to "prevent the Soviet Union from gaining nuclear superiority". The normal logical deduction should follow from this that to date any frightening "superiority" is non-existent and that a "nuclear freeze" is just a way of nipping such a dangerous "trend".

The president was even rebuked by those who thought that the Commander-in-Chief should not cast aspersions on American power—this might worry the allies and sow a doubt in their mind: was the "nuclear imbalance" that supposedly protects them from the "Soviet threat" water-tight enough? Henry Jackson, who found himself in the latter camp, complained that the allies, "including our Chinese friends" (it may be given to understand that the USA "in a certain sense" is in a state of decline). And it was for this very reason that Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant for national security affairs to the previous president, described Reagan's words as being "a very harmful declaration".

But most important of all, the president was simply not believed. How Middleton, military observer for "The New York

Times", repeated once again that a study of the American and Soviet strategic armaments showed a near balance, "although both sides have advantages in certain weapon categories". "Frankly speaking," said Brzezinski, "what we have now is an approximate balance." As if anticipating Reagan, the FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt noted at the cabinet session of March 31 that the Soviet Union "has a factual parity with the USA in the field of intercontinental strategic armaments." Etc.

Let us now turn to the reasoning used by the president to substantiate his conclusion which is so serious in its consequences. At the press conference he said:

— The Soviet's great advantage is one in which they could absorb our retaliatory blow and hit us again.

This presidential phrase is worthy of very careful analysis. It presumes that the Soviet Union will be the first to strike at the United States. But the Soviet Union has declared many times that it plans no first strike. Let us suppose, for the sake of further analyzing the president's logic that the Soviet-American strikes did take place. Both nuclear partners would be in ruins. Who would then be in

terested in "hitting again"? No use lamenting the hair once the head is cut off, as we say. Besides, why phrase blows if they are more effective together? Nuclear weapons are not rifles which need recharging.

The president's argument derives from the reasoning of the Pentagon's armchair strategists. Typical of their thinking is speculative and an abstract arithmetic approach to a war "won on points" according to the damage suffered by both sides, while ignoring the realistic characteristics of nuclear conflict. If one side can destroy the other in times, there is little sense in trying to destroy the enemy n-1 times.

The theoretical reasoning of these armchair strategists could be likened to that of modern military theologians, who are sometimes compared to medieval monks, when they debated how many angels could be placed on a needle point.

A major difference here, however, is that the monks' speculation remained in the mind while the strategists have the material means to check out their ideas—and there is always the danger that these means will be put to use, i.e. the danger of miscalculation.

This danger becomes all the greater when the political leader allows himself to be led by those strategists.

In the present world there is a military and strategic balance between the USA and the USSR, between the NATO countries and the Warsaw Treaty countries. In such conditions speaking about the necessity of "catching up" the other side looks suspiciously like an attempt to camouflage one's own efforts to gain superiority. Such a policy only adds to the dangers which already threaten peace in our world.



## Round the Soviet Union

● **THE KIDJARVE FORESTRY RESERVE IN ESTONIA SPECIALIZES IN BREEDING ANTS.** Several ant-heaps have been brought into a special laboratory of the farm. Under the light of powerful electric bulbs, the ants wake up and become as active as in summer time. This enables specialists to create new ant colonies and to keep the most active breeds of these forestry "sanitation officers" under observation in order to accustom them to new habitats.

● **THE FIRST KINDERGARTEN SANATORIUM, NORTH OF THE SOLAR CIRCLE, HAS BEEN SET UP ON THE INITIATIVE OF THE TRADE UNION COMMITTEE OF THE MURMANSK HOUSE-BUILDING FACTORY.** Sick children of factory staff who suffer from persistent colds have been transferred to the kindergarten where they will be observed round the clock by doctors and nurses. Designers and architects are at present working on special health complexes with swimming pools, gyms and treatment rooms for preschool children.

● **A BIOCLIMATIC CENTRE HAS BEEN SET UP IN SOCHI.** From now on the centre will provide meteorological information for health-cure beaches, sanatoriums, positions, rest homes and tourist bases. In case of approaching bad weather, medical personnel at these establishments will receive a warning over the telephone, which will enable them to take timely preventive measures to help those holiday-makers who find changes in the weather particularly hard to take.

● **ARCHAEOLOGISTS HAVE HELPED THE DESIGNERS OF TURKMENIAN CHINAWARE BY SUGGESTING THE PATTERNS WHICH NOW DECORATE THE LATEST PRODUCTS OF THE TASHAUZ CONSUMER PRODUCTS FACTORY.** Copies of 15th-century ornamentation, found on pottery discovered during excavations in Khorezm, now decorate factory's modern tableware. Bright, stylized pictures of animals and plants have enhanced the appearance of traditional jugs, plates, teacups and other items. The idea has gone down well with shoppers.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### VAST SOURCES OF ENERGY

The USSR leads the world in coal production. Since 1973 it has occupied first place in oil production and will overtake the USA and occupy first place in gas production during the eleven-year plan period (1981-90). V. Popov, Director of Science and head of the geology department at the USSR State Planning Committee, writes in TRUD. The already located deposits of oil and especially of gas, as well as the estimated potential of such deposits in our country will ensure the development of the Soviet oil and gas industry.

Coal deposits with a potential capacity for producing 900 million tonnes of coal annually have been discovered. On such a basis the future development of the coal industry is ensured for a long time ahead. The share of coal in the country's fuel and energy balance will grow. Potential coal resources in the country are huge and should ensure growing production for many centuries. Coal therefore becomes the most important and also the most stable source of energy and chemical raw materials well into the distant future.

At the same time costs for prospecting and for the production of fuels and energy sources will grow in the future due to more complicated geological conditions and to the fact of having to build projects in uninhabited areas.

### DESERTS—GREAT POTENTIAL

Many people believe that deserts are lifeless expanses of sand scorched by the sun, writes A. Babayev, President of the Turkmenian Academy of Sciences and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in PRAVDA. Indeed, anyone who looks at the

desert out of a train window or from an aeroplane will see but a yellow ocean of sand. However, valuable deposits of non-ferrous metals, oil, gas and coal lie under the sand. Cities and industries have grown up in the desert. We are only just beginning to tap the reserve of this "dead" land for our national economy. The deposits are such that today the desert should be seen as a life-giving and even rich area with a high economic potential.

The experience of the Central Asian republics and of Kazakhstan has shown, moreover, that deserts can become stable areas of agriculture. At present, cotton, wheat, vegetables, grapes and other fruit are grown over millions of hectares of what used to be barren soil. The development of desert areas is anything but cheap or simple, yet they have one tremendous advantage—warmth. Humble desert vegetation has always provided food for millions of sheep and camels. Economists estimate that in the desert zone animal husbandry yields products at half the cost of those produced in temperate zones. Possibilities for cattle-breeding here are far from exhausted.

If we compare our achievements with the great potential of the desert which in this country spreads over 250 million hectares for more than the entire area of arable land, we will realize that to date we have performed no more than a successful reconnaissance raid. In fact, our deserts constitute another virgin soil area which await their developers.

### COLLECTIVE FARMERS AND RURAL INTELLIGENTSIA TODAY

The share of collective farmers in the USSR population, writes the POLITIKHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE magazine, has dropped from 44.9 per cent in 1939 to 20.5 per cent in 1970 and to 13.8 per cent in 1981. While in previous times the countryside sup-

### METAN FOR METHANE DETECTION

The Konotop Kresnyy Metallist factory has started full-scale production of a new Metan monitoring system to be used for methane control in mines. The first batch of these systems has already been sent to mines in the Donetsk, Kuznetsk and Vor-kuta regions.

Methane is detected by super-sensitive pickups, measurements being taken from 100 different points at a time. In case of excessive methane concentrations in the air, the electric power supply is automatically switched off in the mine.

As distinct from its predecessors, the new system signals any

increase in methane content in the air. This enables mine staff to switch on the local ventilation system without halting the equipment. 70 major mines will be equipped with Metan systems before the end of the year.

### FUEL SAVING IN BRICK PRODUCTION

By replacing the traditional admixtures of anthracite and coke by waste from the paper industry, the Kalmeles building material combine achieves major fuel economies in brick production. In addition, bricks produced in this way are lighter and harder; they have greater resistance to low temperatures and better heat-proofing qualities. The Kalmeles combine saves at least a tonload of coal per year.

plled the cities with workers, over the past two decades the process of turning farmers into workers has shifted to the country where many collective farms have been made state farms, with part of collective farmers having left for non-agricultural enterprises and offices in the country.

Diplomats specialists are now a fast growing section of village population. The number of specialists with higher and secondary special education in collective and state farms, interfarm agricultural enterprises and other state establishments in the country has grown twice over the past decade alone constituting 1.6 million in 1980.

### CHILDREN'S CINEMA REQUIRES SCIENTIFIC APPROACH

Today, in the late 20th century, a movie seen in the cinema or on the telly often opens the door onto the whole world for the pre-schooler or teenager, says Lev Kulidzhanov, first secretary of the Board of the USSR Film-Makers Union, writing in SOVIETSKY EKSPAN. It is therefore vital that our world should appear to the viewer as one of genuine beauty, as a world of creative deeds inhabited by heroes lighting for goals of good and justice. Every time that a film is made for children we ask ourselves the following questions: how can it best stimulate positive qualities and attitude to life in the viewer? How can we ensure that the movie is both comprehensible and at the same time a thrilling experience for children and teenagers? How can we make sure that they really enjoy it? A child's movie, of course, does not necessarily mean a movie about children. What are the basic formal and substantive features of films for children? There is a room for thought here, and for work too — for film-makers, cinema theoreticians, as well as for sociologists making study of young audiences.

## SHEEP FARMING IN KIRGHIZIA

Sheep farming in Kirghizia goes back many centuries; the republic now ranks third, coming after the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan, in number of sheep (around 10,000,000) and wool production.

Most state-run and collective farms, especially in the Tien Shan area which is famous for its pastures, concentrate on sheep farming.

Earlier they bred rough-wooled and fat-tailed sheep in Kirghizia, each of which yielded around a kilo of rough wool. The new Altai breed is

both sturdy and undemanding; it has long wool, yielding up to nine kilos per animal. Altai mutton is tasty and nutritious, and each sheep weighs up to 120 or even 160 kilos. The Altai are suitable for long-distance treks, an important factor in the conditions of high-altitude pastures which prevail in Kirghizia.

There are now over a hundred thousand head of Altai sheep in the republic, and their numbers will have increased several times by the end of the fifth five-year plan period (1981-85).



Altai sheep grazing in the Kirghizian mountains.

## Oil extraction near Kuibyshev

Commercial oil extraction began at the Zhelyabovskoye field in the Kuibyshev region of the middle reaches of the Volga River.

This region is one of our country's major oil producing areas. Geographically speaking, it is situated in a better position than are our other oil production centres. It is twice as close to the principal oil consumers in the European part of the country than are the oil fields of Western Siberia, for instance.

The oil refining industry is well developed in the region. Kuibyshev is a Volga River port, which makes it possible to carry oil and oil products in river tankers all over the river's basin.

Oil has been mined in the area of Kuibyshev since the early 1930s. Some of the oil fields are already past their peak production, and oilmen are making extensive use of thermal techniques to increase the recovery ratio.

There are quite a few new oil deposits in the region, but all of them lie away from the existing pipelines. That is why within the next few years they will not be worked as extensively as those in Western Siberia, which is expected to generate the bulk of the increment in the country's oil production during the current five-year period (1981-1985). In 1982 the country plans to extract 614 million tonnes of oil.

## CAMELS GALORE IN KALMYKIA

Camel-breeding on the Polyany state farm have taken the aboriginal desert camel under their protection. The farm mainly specializes in Astrakhan camels, although the camel-breeding section of its activities (this is the first enterprise of its kind in Kalmykia) also holds out much promise.

Several dozen different breeds of camels have been purchased in Kazakhstan in order to improve the herd's reproductive functions. Following the example set by the Polyany state farm many other farms in the arid districts of the republic have built up their camel herds.

## Places to visit



## The church at Fili

The Church of the Intercession of the Virgin in Moscow which you see in the photo was built by Peter the Great's uncle Lav Naryshkin (who had managed to survive the street (fusillade) uprising) and finished in 1694. Vast amounts of money and the best building materials were provided and leading craftsmen were put on the job. The result was a magnificent church which ushered in the style later to be called "the Naryshkin baroque". The church's beauty consists in its imaginative combination of red brick and white stone, its weightlessness, the rich stone ornamentation outside and woodcarving inside, its gilt and the bright colours of the icons.

The Fili church has long figured in all the world's reference books as a masterpiece of Russian architecture, and it is entered as one of the country's most important historical monuments in the UNESCO list.

The church now houses the Museum of Ancient Russian Art.

## NUCLEAR ENERGY AND ECOLOGY

Thousands of citizens from various parts of the USSR have expressed the wish to live and work in Sonovoy Bor, a town on the coast of the Gulf of Finland near the Leningrad nuclear electric power station, the biggest in Europe. At the competition of cities in the Russian Federation, this town came out top, having a high level of urban comfort and a favourable environment.

The four-million-kilowatt nuclear electric power station, which is located in the vicinity, has no ill effects on nature: it neither contaminates the atmosphere, nor consumes oxygen or emits any waste with the exception of heated water from a clean technological circuit in closed cycle cooler water ponds. And even this water is soon to be put to good use. It is planned to start intensive fish breeding. Observations over many years have shown that power-generating

plants running on nuclear fuel have an almost zero effect on the radiation situation. The level of natural radiation background in the area is even lower than that obtaining in the vicinity of conventional thermal power plants.

Ecological data received at the Leningrad station tallies with that received from similar Soviet power stations. Over the 25 years that nuclear power plants have been in operation, substantial proof has been amassed of the feasibility of sleeping up the construction of such power stations in place of conventional thermal power plants burning organic fuel.

Electric power plants running on nuclear fuel have also been built with Soviet assistance in several CMEA member-countries. They are equipped with reactors with a generating capacity of 440 thousand kilowatt each.

## OF INTEREST

### Barking crow

It is known that parrots, starlings and other pet birds have the habit of sometimes imitating the call of their feathered friends. It is rather rare for birds flying at large to show off their talents in this way. One such performer was heard by Muzavilov taking a walk one day this March in the Troparovo park. Among a group of cawing

crows the unmistakable chatter of a starling was heard. On further examination this imitation of starling "song" was traced to a crow sitting on a birch tree. When the soloist noticed that some of its audience were moving off, it started giving them a very realistic performance of barking.

Only when both barking crow and audience were exhausted did they part company, delighted with the impromptu concert.

## Science and technology

### WHY DO BIRDS FLY IN V-SHAPE?

A usual picture of dozens of large cumulus clouds formed in several Vs, in the shape of a Christmas tree, over the Prince Edward Islands, has been transmitted by a Soviet weather satellite flying over the southern Indian Ocean.

The possibility of such a phenomenon was predicted, thirty-five years ago by Academician Shuleikin, a well-known hydrodynamics expert. Objects moving in a liquid medium were researched on the Black Sea soon after the war. The results were interesting. When two bodies moved at a small distance from each other, a low-pressure zone appeared. If they followed behind each other, a large of resistance appeared. It was only when the objects were positioned at an angle of about fifty degrees towards the direction of their movement that they ceased to interfere with each other.

V. V. Shuleikin used the above observations to explain why cranes fly in a V-shaped formation. The birds instinctively guided by the law of hydrodynamics, choose the most advantageous shape for their flight formation. Each side of the V moves at an approximate angle

of 55 degrees. Other migratory birds move in similar fashion. True, some fly in a broken chain or altogether in a flock. But the angle remains the same.

To come back to our Christmas tree. The air stream when broken against mountain tops, forces the clouds into the shape of a V with a vertex of 110 degrees. Shuleikin's hypothesis has thus been proved in outer space.

### SOLAR-ENERGY WATER PUMP

The phenomenon known as "metal memory" has been made use of by Turkmenian scientists in a new design for a solar-energy water pump. A TASS correspondent was shown the device in the laboratory of the Turkmen State University.

T. Yunupov, Candidate of Sciences (Phys. and Math.) and one of the pump's designers, said: After tempering products made out of certain metallic alloys can be given various shapes. They can even be bent into arcs, and afterwards, straightened out again once they've been heated to assume their original shape. We used this property of metal to propel the piston of a water pump. Our device which has been recognized as an invention is based on this principle. For over 300 days of the year our pump can convert solar energy directly into mechanical energy. The new solar-energy water pump is meant for distant positions in the Karakums.

## SECRET OF 'ETERNAL' PAINT

The old houses in the central part of the Latvian town of Jelgava look as fresh today as when they were painted three years ago: the phosphate paint used is impervious to the ravages of rain, frost or the sun.

It is believed that the houses will remain in their present pristine state for not less than a quarter of a century, whereas before they had to be painted every year. When the new phosphate paint dries it forms a porous coating which prevents

oil or moisture accumulating underneath it, the process that used to "lambie" and destroy the old paint. Phosphate paint can be applied to all types of building materials.

Readily available and inexpensive fillers and pigments serve as the raw material for the new paint. Latvian factories have already started producing coloured mosaic tiles, slates and bricks. The wide use of such materials will greatly add to the looks of Latvian towns.

## NEW SPORTS PALACE IN TARTU

The newly built sports palace in the city of Tartu caters for all forms of popular sport in Estonia. The palace was built for students of the physical culture department, for coaches and sports specialists. Of especial interest among the buildings of the complex is the national sports pavilion which for the first time in the republic will begin training specialists in orienteering and bowling; as well as instructors in playing ball, sledging and even angling. The methodological centre of the physical culture department has already started to run up the experience gained in holding mass ski and marathon races, mass ski outings and traditional summer outings and winter games between teams from the plants and farms of the republic. Apart from gymnastics and lecture halls, the new sports complex will house laboratories of biomechanics, sports physiology, psychology, etc.

The first sportsmen to practice at the new complex will be the republic's best athletes and Olympic champions as well as graduates and undergraduates of the university.



At Moscow's Olympic Weightlifting Palace, at Izmailovo, a final round of the Seventh Moscow Ball-Room Dancing Contest has taken place in which 38 out of the 366 pairs which originally entered for the contest, competed. The competitors are people of very varying occupations and professions: workers, engineers, doctors, teachers, scientists and students — yet every one of them is a passionate dancer. The final round of the contest will be held on April 24-25 in the Drumba gym in Luzhki.

Photo by Andrei Kryazev

## VIEWPOINT

### Social development in the USSR: achievements and problems

Alexander SMIRNOV, deputy chief, joint department of social problems and population, USSR State Planning Committee

During the 60 years since it was founded, the Soviet Union has travelled a long way in its social and economic development. Over the period the national income has grown many times. The USSR share in world industrial production has risen from 1 per cent in 1922 to 20 per cent at the present time.

During the first years of Soviet power we eradicated such phenomena as illiteracy and unemployment, and social inequality between the sexes; we provided free education and medical care available to all, and free aid to the aged and incapacitated.

Considerable social change is now taking place in the life of our country and of its people even over such a historically short period as ten years.

Let us take the 1970s as an example. This was far from being a good time for the country's economy: several years of crop failure in succession. The difficulties, however, did not affect the state's basic policy of raising living standards and the quality of life of the Soviet people. Over the period their real incomes grew by almost 1.5 times.

Public consumption funds played an important part in equalizing living standards and the quality of life of various social strata. These funds grew faster than national income — showing a twofold increase against the 1970 figure.

This sum went to provide a free education and health services, as well as other forms of social benefits, pensions included. The total of public fund payments and of benefits to an average family of four (with two members working) constituted, as a result of these measures, about half of the family's yearly earnings. The share of social benefits for families with more dependents was even greater.

The overcoming of the country's severe housing crisis should also be included among the achievements of the 1970s. Over the decade more than 20 million apartments and one-family houses were built with 80 million people moving into them. Another 20 million and over improved their housing conditions by moving into apartments vacated by those who had received new ones. The major part of the expenses involved, at 178,000 million roubles, were paid by the state. Today 80 per cent of the country's city-dwellers live in one-family apartments with all mod cons, while almost every rural family lives in a cottage of its own with a private plot. The rent for a state-owned apartment or for a one-family house has remained unchanged, amounting to 3 to 4 per cent of an average family's income, rates included.

Of course, there are plenty of problems still to be solved before we achieve a higher state. Separate apartments are not yet provided for everyone. It is planned to solve this in the 1980s: the country's housing stock will be increased by 100 million sq m. In the rural areas, too, there is a need to build more houses. These and other important problems remain the Russian people and at the centre of the Party and government's social policy. Special decrees have been passed on many outstanding issues which should stimulate progress in these fields directly affecting the welfare of the people and their cultural development.



# ENTERTAINMENT

## Chukovsky: outstanding translator of English literature

"Korney Chukovsky as Translator From the English" is the title of an exhibition which has been mounted in the State Library of Scientific Literature in Odessa (a major cultural centre in the south of the USSR and a twin city of Liverpool and Baltimore) to mark the centenary (1882-1982) of this well-known Russian Soviet writer and literary critic. Classics of British and American literature are on view.

The first exhibit in the display is a rare edition of "Leaves of Grass", the book of verse by the outstanding American poet Walt Whitman, whose poetry was first made available to the Russian reader in Korney Chukovsky's translations at the beginning of the century. Next to it stands "My Whiteness", a contemporary edition published in Russian, the result of Chukovsky's many years of work. Also on show are translations of Rudyard Kipling's tales; "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" and "The Prince and the Pauper" by Mark Twain; "Robinson Crusoe" by Daniel Defoe and other works of world literature, which have become known to the general reader in the USSR due to Chukovsky's translations.

Other interesting exhibits include copies of the Russian-language newspaper "Odesskiye Novosti" published in Odessa. Korney Chukovsky, a young journalist and critic who had grown up in Odessa, was the newspaper's correspondent in London in 1903-04, and contributed many articles about the social, political and cultural life of Britain at the time. Many of the articles have an up-to-date ring about them, for instance his place on the situation of workers in the diamond mines of South Africa, which Chukovsky characterized as slavery.

Korney Chukovsky said later on that living in London had helped him get a better insight into the literature of the English-speaking countries. In 1962 he was awarded the title of honorary doctor of literature of the University of Oxford for his translations.



Bulgarian singer Lili Ivanova was recently a big hit when she gave a performance at Moscow's Central Concert Hall. She is now in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, and will wind up her Soviet tour on May 28. Photo by Nikolai Matyshev

Ten artists, members of the Moscow Joint Committee of Drawing Artists, have a show on at present at the Moscow Exhibition Hall, at 28 Malaya Chudinskaya St.

In 1973 seven of these artists started group exhibitions and these are now held on a regular basis.

The works on view vary in composition, colour, technique and in genre, their subject-matter ranging from mythology to present-day themes.



## Exhibition of ten

● Eduard Drobinsky, "Toro".  
● Vladimir Nomiukhin, "Still Life".  
● Vyacheslav Kalinin, "Rehearsal".

## Festival of youth theatre

The programme of the All-Union Youth Theatre Festival, which is being held in the Georgian capital of Tbilisi, is dedicated to the best productions of young theatre workers.

The festival, organized for the first time, aims to find new talented actors and actresses, directors and set designers, and bring into the limelight the work of these young people, who now make up almost half

of the country's theatre collectives. There is only one entrance requirement: a production has to be by a young director or have an all-young cast. A total of 21 companies from 13 Union republics are taking part in the festival which will end on April 15. The productions are in various genres and include plays about contemporary life as well as classical works.

## World through the eyes of children

"If we grown-ups could look at the world and ourselves with the eyes of a seven-year-old, we would see serious things, and events in a most unsophisticated way." These words of the outstanding Soviet educator Vasily Sukhomlinsky formed the epigraph to the play "Children, Children, Children", which was recently premiered at the Leningrad Children's Theatre.

Writing plays of our own which, not infrequently, are born out of independent experimental work has become a tradition with us, says the theatre's chief director Zinoviy Korogodsky. Among our productions are the following shows: "Our Chukovsky", "Our Circus", and "Hello! Hello! Hello!" The play-dubato, "Open Lesson", provided material for serious thought about contemporary pedagogy. The grown-up world is seen through the eyes of children. This topic is continued in our new production which is intended both for children and their parents.

"Children, Children, Children" is based on stories about childhood by Mikhail Bulgakov, Andrey Platonov, Yuri Nagibin, Vasily Belov, Yuri Yakovlev and Nikolai Nosov. Taking part in the play are young actors and actresses who recently graduated from the Theatre's studio.

# BUSINESS

## Symposium of Valeo

A three-day symposium of the French firm of Valeo was held at the Franco-Soviet Commerce Chamber, Moscow office. The discussion was centered around the production of two-disc brakes and their use in the automobile and tractor industries.

This symposium, our correspondent was told by the firm's director Yves Lemarier, was to attract the Soviet organizations' attention to our latest brakes and traction for heavy automobiles and tractors. Valeo is fairly well known in the Soviet market. In

the 1960s the Soviet Avtopromimport bought licenses for the production of friction for Soviet cars produced at the Togliatti plant. A license for car headlights was also sold for the plant in 1961. Welding-free radiators will start to be made at the Togliatti plant in 1983 with equipment, know-how and tools to be supplied by the firm on contract with Avtopromimport.

Valeo has sold licenses for various car units virtually to all European socialist countries.

## ECONOMIC COOPERATION ON THE RISE

The current five-year period offers favourable prospects for the further development of Soviet-Italian economic cooperation. This was the conclusion reached at the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce's 17th general assembly which took place recently in Milan.

Soviet-Italian sales reached almost

most 3,500 million rubles in 1981, or 7.5 times increase over the past decade.

Italy is one of the main Soviet trading partners among the industrialized capitalist countries. In Soviet trade with this group of countries Italy comes fourth after the FRG, Finland and France.

## SOVIET-CZECH TRADE

In accordance with a contract signed between Soviet Machine-Export and Strojexport, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union is to provide Czechoslovakia with a batch of tower cranes for large

projects. Meanwhile a contract between Machineimport and Pragovest for 1982 stipulates that Czechoslovakia will supply 65 electric main-line Skoda locomotives to the USSR.

## PETEX DISPLAYS ITS EXPERTISE

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the Mexican Petex oil and gas company have held a symposium in Moscow for representatives of the Soviet oil and gas industry. Mexican experts familiarized their Soviet colleagues with the

expertise that Mexico's state-run enterprises have acquired in prospecting for, extracting and in the refining of oil and gas. They also discussed the possibility of establishing scientific and technological contacts in these fields.

## Contacts and contracts

● The USSR and Mozambique have signed a protocol in Moscow on the development of bilateral economic and technological cooperation. The two countries have agreed to cooperate

in stepping up the production of cotton, to expand geological prospecting and the mining industry.

The protocol was signed by S. Skachkov, Chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations, and Rafael Prakash, Governor of the Bank of Mozambique.

plonship. Muscovites defend their position in the league, while the Bashkir team will do its best to enter it.

## RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.), 14 and 16 — Racing and trotting. Both days at 6 p.m.

## WEATHER

April 13-16

## SPORTS

### ICE HOCKEY

Krylya Sovetov Palace of Sport (10 Tolbukhina St.). April 13 and 14 — Krylya Sovetov (Moscow) v Salavat Yulayev (Ufa). Both days at 6.45 p.m.

Trial matches for the right to take part in the top league of the national championship.

Intermittent clouds with no substantial precipitation. Slack W and SW wind, +1° to +8°C at night, +7° to +12°C during the day.

Spring is in full swing in the Krasnodar Territory, with day temperatures reaching 20° to 25°C, or 4° to 8°C above the average for this period.

## TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.  
Tramways 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks.  
Buses 5.30 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.  
Trams 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter.  
Overnight cab 20 kopeks per kilometre.  
Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 1 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

## EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, RSFSR Arts Union (11 Kuznetsky Most St.)

## WHAT'S ON!

April 13-16

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 13 — Concert by the Moscow Folk Dance Ensemble. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 14 — Prokofiev, "War and Peace" (opera). 15 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride".

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 14 — Opening ceremony of the Days of the Kazakh SSR Culture. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 15 — Verdi, "Un ballo in maschera" (opera). 16 — Khachaturian, "Spartacus" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 14 — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera). 15 — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet). 16 — Offenbach, "La belle Helene" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.). 13 — Kalman, "Maritza". 15 — Zhurbin, "Peralope". 16 — Kalman, "La Violette de Montmarie".

Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt). 14, 15 — Taktakshvili, "Musau" (comic opera).

### FILMS

The Sixth (Gorky Film Studios).

A film about the work of the Soviet militia during the first years of Soviet power.

Cinemas: "Otkrytiye" (Prospekt Kalinina), Metro Artskaya; "Rossiya" (Pushkinskaya Sq.), Metro Pushkinskaya.

Year of the Dragon (Krasnaya St.).

A screen adaptation of "Maimkhani", the novel by the Uighur Soviet writer Ziya Samedy about the 19th-century popular uprising against the Manchurian oppressors.

Cinema: "Kazakhstan" and Leningradsky Prospekt, Metro Prospekt Vernadskogo.

## 'Naples' on a Leningrad stage

The Leningrad Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre has ventured on a production of a romantic masterpiece, the ballet "Naples or a Fisherman and His Fiance". Staged by choreography by the well-known Danish ballet master

A. Bouronville (1805-1879), the ballet is directed by Swedish choreographer B. von Rosen.

We have long-standing and fruitful ties with our Leningrad colleagues, the said. Back in 1973, I produced Bouronville's

ballet "Sylphide" for Leningrad's Maly Opera Theatre and this season the ballet is included in the Kirov Theatre repertoire. The principal parts are danced by T. Terekhova and M. Daukayev. Allan Fridericia (Denmark) is both consultant and responsible for the decor; and V. Fedotov is music director and conductor.

## THE DUROV ANIMAL THEATRE

The animal theatre is very popular with small children, here they can see all manner of miracles: a minute racoon busy at the wash-bub, a baby monkey eating lunch and observing all the rules of etiquette, or a crow entertaining the audience by playing the piano.

Based in Moscow, the Durov animal theatre is often on tour. It has given performances in Leningrad, Novgorod, Podolsk, Yaroslavl and Vladimir and in many other towns. Last summer a group from the theatre, headed by Nikolai Durov, toured a number of places along the Belk-Amyr Railway and in the Khabarovsk Territory, where it gave more than a hundred performances of "The Woodland Tale". In the photo, a scene from "The Woodland Tale".



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